

rights and equal protection in its assistance programs.

At a program level, preliminary work on this new approach of considering the problems of both men and women has already produced promising results. In central Asia, a recent AID study examined health costs by gender and found that men and women used health facilities differently for general care and that the costs are significantly different. Men go to hospitals and women go to local clinics, since hospitals are much more expensive than clinics.

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The study recommended that clinics create outreach programs specific to men. This will result in considerable savings in health funding.

In the Ukraine, creating more women entrepreneurs was an important way to combat the problem of high unemployment rates for women. But absent specific attention to women, business programs often tended to focus principally on men.

Consequently, in 1999, AID asked business development implementers to analyze the best methods for reaching women as well as men. The best methods for reaching women based on this analysis resulted in many more women entering the market economy. In one business training center, woman clients increased 23 percent between 1999 and 2000.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his comments. I have become very familiar with programs like Star Network, which is organized and run by a group called World Learning that is training women throughout the Balkans to become leaders in their communities, in their societies, and they enter the political arena as a result of this training.

All the points the gentleman has mentioned really illustrate how very critical these programs are. I want to thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentlewoman will yield further, I thank her for her comments, and again I want to acknowledge her leadership and that of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) in making this a reality.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 51 offered by Mr. NADLER:

Page 130, after line 16, insert the following new section:

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING SO-CALLED "HONOR CRIMES"

SEC. 592. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Thousands of women around the world are killed and maimed each year in the name of family "honor".

(2) The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 56th Session, January 2000,

working with the Special Rapporteurs on violence against women and extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, received reports of so-called "honor killings" from numerous countries, including Bangladesh, Jordan, India, and Pakistan, and noted that such killings take many forms, such as flogging, forced suicide, stoning, beheading, acid throwing, and burning.

(3) According to the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1999, "crimes of honor" in Bangladesh include acid-throwing and whipping of women accused of moral indiscretion.

(4) Authorities in Bangladesh estimate there will be up to 200 "honor killings" in that country this year.

(5) Thousands of Pakistani women and girls are stabbed, burned, or maimed every year by husbands, fathers, and brothers who accuse them of dishonoring their family by being unfaithful, seeking a divorce, or refusing an arranged marriage.

(6) Jordan, which had 20 reported "honor killings" in 1998, still has laws reducing the penalty for, or exempting perpetrators of "honor crimes", and the Jordanian Parliament has twice failed to repeal these laws.

(7) His Majesty King Abdullah of Jordan should be commended for the recent formation of Jordan's Royal Commission on Human Rights, chaired by Her Majesty Queen Rania, which will primarily address obstacles that prevent women and children from exercising their basic human rights, including the persistence of "honor crimes".

(8) Although India has made efforts to address the issue of "honor crimes", more than 5,000 "dowry deaths" occur every year in India, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which reported in 1997 that a dozen women die each day in "kitchen fires" designed to be passed off as accidents because the woman's husband's family is dissatisfied over the size of the woman's dowry.

(9) Women accused of adultery in countries such as Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, and a host of other countries are subject to a maximum penalty of death by stoning.

(10) Even though "honor killings" may be outlawed, law enforcement and judicial systems often fail to properly investigate, arrest, and prosecute offenders and laws frequently permit reduction in sentences or exemptions from prosecution for those who "kill in the name of honor" typically resulting in a token punishment, impunity, and continued violence against women.

(11) The right to exist is the most fundamental of all rights and must be guaranteed to every individual without discrimination, and the perpetuation of "honor killings" and dowry deaths is a deliberate violation of women's human rights that should be universally condemned.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING SO-CALLED "HONOR CRIMES".—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States, through the United States Agency for International Development, should—

(A) work with foreign law enforcement and judicial agencies to enact legal system reforms to more effectively address the investigation and prosecution of so-called "honor crimes"; and

(B) make resources available to local organizations to provide refuge and rehabilitation for women who are victims of "honor crimes" and the children of such women;

(2) the Department of State, when preparing yearly Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, should include—

(A) information relating to the incidence of "honor violence" in foreign countries;

(B) the steps taken by foreign governments to address the problem of "honor violence"; and

(C) all relevant actions taken by the United States, whether through diplomacy or foreign assistance programs, to reduce the incidence of "honor violence" and to increase investigations and prosecutions of such crimes;

(3) the United States should communicate to the United Nations its concern over the high rate of honor-related violence toward women worldwide and request that the appropriate United Nations bodies, in consultation with relevant nongovernmental organizations, propose actions to be taken to encourage these countries to demonstrate strong efforts to end such violence; and

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should communicate directly with leaders of countries where "honor killings", dowry deaths, and related practices are endemic, in order to convey the Nation's most serious concerns over these gross violations of human rights and urge these leaders to investigate and prosecute all such acts as murder, with the appropriate penalties.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, July 12, 2000, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) reserves a point of order on the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am rising to offer this amendment on behalf of myself and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER), and the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL). I thank them for cosponsoring this amendment with me.

This amendment addresses a unique and gruesome form of violence against woman known as honor crimes, in which a woman is maimed or murdered by a relative, usual male, under the perception that the family's honor has been offended.

What is most shocking is that these women are attacked by their own family Members: brothers, fathers, even sons. Most of us are taught to protect and care for members of our family, not to brutalize them.

While preserving one's family honor is obviously no excuse for attacking any person, it is even more shocking that many of these honor crimes are not the result of a so-called dishonorable act, but of a mere belief or perception that such an act may have occurred.

In countries like Bangladesh, for example, women are attacked with acid and whipped if they are merely suspected of a moral indiscretion. In an 11-month period in Pakistan, there were over 675 reported honor killings.